

Cruel Hoax on The Aged by Ike and Dick

— See Editorial on Page 9

Cites Record of Failure

AFL-CIO Warns Congress to Act Quickly on Urgent Social Measures

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The first four months of the congressional session have been a "record of failure," and the 86th Congress has less than 60 days to write a record of "constructive achievement," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement. The only major piece of legislation enacted thus far, the council charged, is the new civil rights law, and this is "so feeble and so limited in scope that its value is dubious."

"The rollcall of positive legislative measures still unresolved and desperately needed is long," the council stated, and Congress in the two months remaining before the national political conventions "must buckle down to the major unfinished business on its calendar."

The statement listed 10 specific fields of legislation in which action is particularly needed "if Congress is to earn a reputation deserving of support by the people at the polls next November."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, asked at a press conference where the council placed "the blame" for failure of Congress to move more decisively on major legislation, replied that there had been "no attempt to fix responsibility."

Meanwhile, in a midterm restatement of White House doctrine that House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) called a political speech, Pres. Eisenhower coupled a request for legislative action on his own program with warnings against "electioneering" in this political year.

Same Old Slogans

The President's message, read to the House in Eisenhower's absence by a clerk, renewed Administration recommendations for limited bills on minimum wages, schools, area redevelopment and similar domestic issues and re-emphasized what he called "the need of restraint in new authorizations for federal spending."

At the same time, the message gave a preview of the "spending" provisions of the Administration's proposed substitute for the Forand bill on health care for the aged. The program, spelled out next day by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming, calls for \$600 million in annual federal spending from general revenues, without a program of taxes to support it.

To House Republican leaders, the President dropped a hint that he might call Congress back into special session after the political conventions if appropriations for mutual security were cut severely. He made a similar suggestion last year but signed the bill, eventually, despite appropriations slashes.

Direct clashes between the White House and the Democratic majorities seemed certain as congressional committees



pushed legislation the President has opposed and the Administration rallying cry was "one-third plus one" of either house to sustain Eisenhower vetoes. A two-thirds vote of each house is required to override a veto.

The extent of the clash, however, remained unclear as conservative southern Democrats in control of the House Rules Committee and other key units applied slowdown tactics.

The 10-point legislative program the AFL-CIO Executive Council cited as deserving particular attention included:

- Health benefits for the aged within the social security system.
- An increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and extension of the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of American workers not presently covered.
- Federal aid to school construction through grants to states and local school districts to help eliminate the huge short-

age of classrooms.

- Legislation to establish a federal program to restore economic health to chronically depressed areas.
- An emergency housing measure to help increase the number of housing starts this year.
- A general housing bill to encourage construction of middle-income housing and provide for a broadened public housing, slum clearance and urban redevelopment program.
- A bill to grant building trades unions the right to picket construction sites.
- An equitable pay raise for federal employees.
- A farm program designed to halt the decline in American farm income that could lead to another depression.
- A bill to establish federal standards for unemployment compensation which would aid in wiping out existing inequities and low benefits.

CATHEDRAL WINDOWS HONOR THREE LABOR GREATS: These three stained glass windows in the Washington Cathedral were dedicated Monday, May 2, to the memory of Samuel Gompers, William Green and Philip Murray, the gift of the AFL-CIO. The Gompers window, left, depicts Artisans and Craftsmen; the Green memorial, center, Agriculture and Maritime; and the Murray window, right, Industrial and Social Reform.



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Note on Change of Address

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Liberals in Senate Back New Bill To Provide Health Care for Aged

WASHINGTON—Liberal members of the U.S. Senate are lining up in force behind a new proposal, introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), for health care for the aged.

At the latest count 20 Senators have joined in sponsoring the "Retired Persons Medical Insurance Act" which provides for the Forand-type approach to the problem with some significant new trimmings.

This is the largest number of Senators to sponsor a major medical bill in recent years. Only five Senators, for example, lent their names to the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill in the 1940's.

The McNamara bill is the result of intensive studies and hearings conducted by the Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging under the chairmanship of the Michigan Senator.

The measure provides a broad range of medical services through the social security structure for retired workers even though they may be partially employed. Men are eligible at 65 and women at 62.

Included in its coverage are 11.3 million social security recipients, 1.7 million old-age assistance recipients and 1.8 million retired persons not now

eligible for social security.

"A piecemeal approach is not enough," McNamara cautioned, calling for a "dynamic program to assure adequate health coverage for all the retired aged persons in the nation."

Services provided in the measure include:

Preventive Medicine. Provision is made for outpatient diagnostic services, including X-ray and laboratory tests to detect illness in its incipient stages.

Hospital Care. With certification of his physician, the patient may select a hospital of his choice provided it has made an agreement with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Hospital services include semi-private accommodations; and drugs, supplies and appliances.

Nursing Home Care. The patient has freedom to select a nursing home of his choice from among those certified by the Secretary of H.E.W. "Nursing home services" as defined by the bill include skilled nursing care, related medical and personal services required for treatment and bed and board.

Home Health Services. Provision is made for prescribed supervised nursing care at home where a patient can be with family and friends. In addition to skilled nursing care, such services as the following are provided: part-time home-maker services, physical and occupational therapy, medical social services and dietary counseling.

Partial Payment For Drugs. The bill provides for paying a portion of the cost of very expensive drugs. The amount and kind of coverage for very expensive drugs will be determined by the Secretary of H.E.W. after a year's study.

Continuous Research and Demonstration. The Secretary of H.E.W. is charged with responsibility for administering research and demonstration projects on effective techniques for screening and health service programs.

The total annual cost of the new plan is estimated at \$1.5 billion. This contrasts with the \$1.2 billion program advanced by the Eisenhower Administration. Under the GOP plan, however, each person desiring the benefits must pay the \$24 a year plus the first \$250 and 20 per cent of all costs over that figure.

The AFL-CIO has charged that the Eisenhower plan is merely subsidization of the insurance companies. It requires that states must meet

the funds advanced by the Federal Government. This is considered a major weakness since states have traditionally been reluctant to appropriate funds for such operations.

The McNamara bill, as the Forand bill, would be funded by an increase in present social security payments of one-fourth of one per cent for employees and employers. This amounts to about 25 cents a week.

Provisions are also made in the McNamara bill to provide for recipients of old-age assistance and other governmental programs which provide medical care for the aged.

In addition to McNamara those sponsoring the McNamara bill are:

Senators Clark (Pa.), Randolph (W. Va.), Kennedy (Mass.), Humphrey (Minn.), Morse (Ore.), Hart (Mich.), Murray (Mont.), Long (Hawaii), Douglas (Ill.), Young (Ohio), Symington (Mo.), Gruening (Alaska), McGee (Wyo.), Williams, Jr. (N. J.), Magnuson (Wash.), Hennings (Mo.), Pastore (R. I.), McCarthy (Minn.), and Jackson (Wash.)

(For an analysis of the Administration's counter-proposal on health care for the aged, see Page 9.)

Top Labor-Management Meetings Begin May 19

WASHINGTON—First of the top-level labor-management conferences set up by the White House on the suggestion of AFL-CIO President George Meany will be held May 19.

In making public the date for the start of the "outside-the-bargaining table" meetings, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller said that future conference details would be worked out by the conferees "without further participation by the Government."

The Committee of Six, consisting of equal members from the AFL-CIO and the National Association of Manufacturers will meet at an undisclosed Washington hotel.

Representing the AFL-CIO will be President George Meany, President Walter P. Reuther of the United Automobile Workers, and President George Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Representing management will be President William J. Grede of the J. I. Case Company of Racine, Wisconsin, President L. A. Petersen of the Otis Elevator Company of New York, and President Robert W. Stoddard of the Wyman-Gordon Company of Worcester, Mass.

RWDSU Council Meets In Atlantic City June 14

The 1960 meeting of the RWDSU General Council will be held at the President Hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey from June 14-16 it was announced by the officers of the International union.

The General Council, highest policy-making body of the RWDSU between International conventions, will hear reports from officers of the union, regional directors and delegates representing every section of the U.S. and Canada where the union has 300 or more members.

The last Council meeting was held in New York City in June 1959. Prior meetings have been held in Washington, D.C. and Atlantic City.

The General Council consists of nearly 100 delegates including members of the RWDSU Executive Board and union officers.

The Executive Board will hold one of its three annual meetings immediately prior to the General Council meeting in Atlantic City.

Pres. Greenberg Back from Labor Mission to South America

RWDSU President Max Greenberg returned home May 15 after a three week labor mission that took him to five South American countries. The trip, made on behalf of the International Confederation of Free Trade Union's Secretariat of Food, Drink and Tobacco Workers took the United States labor representatives to Lima, Peru, for a one week conference and then to Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Rio De Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Also participating in the Lima conference and the later visits with trade union leaders were representatives of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, the Wine and Distillery Workers and the Grain Millers as well as Juul Paulsen, General Secretary of the International Union of Food, Drink and Tobacco Workers Association. Accompanying these union officers was Seymour Brandwein of the AFL-CIO Research Department staff.

The chief purpose of the tour was to bring Latin American union leaders in these industries information on collective bargaining and organizing techniques developed in the United States. Greenberg reported deep interest on the part of the South Americans in progress made by the RWDSU and the other unions.

President Greenberg is expected to report on his tour to the RWDSU General Council meeting in Atlantic City June 14-16.



Replying to official greetings at opening of Lima, Peru, labor conference, RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg speaks on behalf of U.S. union delegation. Seated at left is Juul Paulsen, general secretary of Int'l Federation of Food, Drink and Tobacco Workers, which sponsored Inter-American conference.

LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

AFL-CIO Blasts Ike Bar To Federal Pay Raise

WASHINGTON (PAI)—In unusually sharp and biting testimony, the AFL-CIO has blasted the Eisenhower Administration for its opposition to Federal Government employee pay boosts.

Legislative Representative George D. Riley, in fact, told the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee that the Administration's program not only had all the earmarks of "stalling," but might even result in "salary cuts for some in the long run."

Riley denounced the proposal of the Budget Bureau for new "studies," declaring:

"There is nothing new that requires study. There have been 33 'studies' it was officially reported in late 1957 by the O'Connell Committee on Civilian Compensations. Either nobody wants to read these 'studies' or they do not seem to meet any special purpose beyond setting up more delaying action."

Citing all the evidence that has been gathered in recent years to show that Federal Government employees are falling behind the rest of industry in the struggle to keep up with the cost of living, Riley warned:

"Now, you are confronted with still another survey of Government jobs and pay. One might believe that because the official destinies of hundreds of thousands of employees are involved that employees would be consulted on a matter of such vast importance as their pay and how it is to be determined. Such is not the case.

"It is apparent under the circumstances that the Administration wishes to prove that the Government is overpaying. This means it wishes to set out on a pay-cutting campaign, create more super grades with the proceeds from downgrading and then take charge entirely of the whole process of compensation with free rein from Congress, divesting the lawmakers of a voice in establishing and maintaining the framework within which salaries and wages are determined."

Riley charged that opponents of a pay boost for Federal employees had engaged in a "snow job" against the fight for Government wages that would be in line with wages and salaries paid in industry.

He charged further that "the Government is the world's greatest monopoly and open shop" and that the postal service "is the largest monopoly within that monopoly."

Executive 'Take' Goes Up

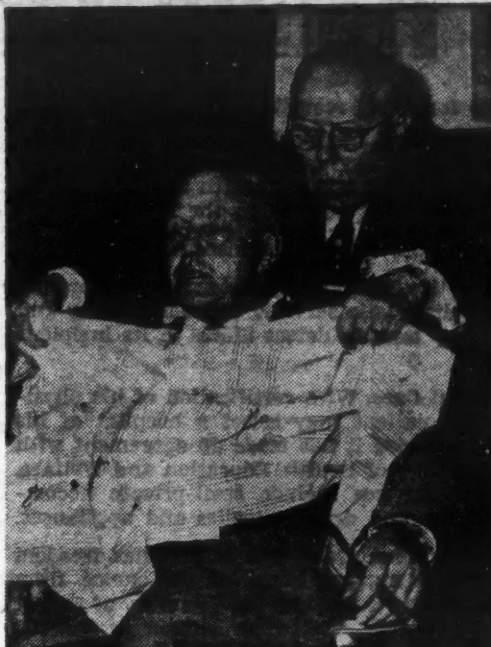
WASHINGTON—Industry's highest paid executives—who customarily oppose as "inflationary" wage increase demands of their employees—received fatter salary and bonus checks in 1959 than ever before.

The magazine U.S. News & World Report said, on the basis of reports filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission, that 278 officials of top corporations earned more than \$100,000 last year.

The nine highest paid officials in the nation all worked for the automobile industry. Seven of them were General Motors officials and two were officers of Ford. Their salaries and bonuses ranged from \$437,300 to the record level of \$670,350 paid to GM Board Chairman Frederic G. Donner.

The top 24 men in industry received salaries and stock-option bonuses last year totaling \$9.9 million. Of this amount, \$3.6 million went to the seven GM executives at the top of the heap and another \$1 million went to the two Ford officers.

In New York, the former chairman of Inland Steel Co.—Clarence B. Randall—said some corporations are guilty of "featherbedding . . . at the top management level" by overpaying their key executives.



UNION BARBER: President William C. Birthright shows professional skill as he reads the first "customer," AFL-CIO President George Meany, at the Barbers booth in the Union Label Industries Show in Washington, D.C.

AFL-CIO Urges U. S. Boycott S. Africa Goods

WASHINGTON—The AFL-CIO has asked Sec. of State Christian Herter to give "serious consideration" to halting U.S. purchases of South African gold to demonstrate disapproval of the "inhuman and callous" racial policies pursued in that country.

"It is our firm conviction that only the most clear-cut expression of world public opinion can hope to modify the policies of the South African government," Pres. George Meany wrote Herter.

"It is in the light of this belief that the AFL-CIO is joining with the free trade union movement of the whole world, organized in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in organizing the boycott of South African goods."

The world boycott was authorized at the ICFTU's last congress. Special emphasis has been placed on its application during May.

Meany reminded Herter of the AFL-CIO's concern, shared with most other Americans, over recent developments in South Africa. He noted "unnecessarily brutal police action" which resulted in "innumerable deaths" during "justifiable demonstrations" of Africans against apartheid segregation policies, and the fact that thousands of Africans have been jailed "as a result of their demand for humane treatment and respect for their dignity as human beings."

Meany also noted that a boycott of South African goods in the U.S. will have little effect because of relatively small imports.

Other consumer products, imported in much smaller volume, include dried fish; fresh and prepared fruits; cocoa, coffee and tea; certain wines and liquors, and furs, most of which have to be processed before being sold to the consumer.

Imports of uranium are quite large but all relevant statistics are classified. The largest single imported item is unmanufactured wool, which was worth more than \$20 million last year.

State Dept. Assurances End Picketing of Arab Ship

NEW YORK (PAI)—The assurance of the U.S. State Department that it will take full diplomatic action to end discrimination against American seamen and shipping has brought to an end the picketing of the Arab ship Cleopatra by the Seafarers International Union here.

The pickets were withdrawn after an exchange of correspondence between AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Acting Secretary of State Douglas Dillon, growing out of a strong resolution by the AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsing the SIU protest against Arab discrimination.

On May 4, the Executive Council pledged full support by the AFL-CIO to its maritime affiliates in their fight against the boycott being conducted by the Arab League at the Suez Canal against ships which have touched Israeli ports. Meany sent a copy of the resolution to Dillon suggesting that the State Department take "such action as may be appropriate under the circumstances."

Dillon replied within 24 hours, giving the text of a "Statement of Policy" drawn by the State Department laying down seven principles "which actuate United States foreign policy affecting the American Merchant Marine."

These principles included insistence that there should be freedom of transit through the Suez Canal for all nations, every effort by the United States to do what it can to end the application of restrictive clauses with respect to U.S. flag vessels under charter to foreign countries, and giving assistance to seamen experiencing difficulties in Arab ports.

Dillon assured Meany that the Department would "give full consideration to all communications from the Seafarers International Union, other affected maritime unions and other interested groups." The Department, he continued, "will consult with the AFL-CIO and its maritime affiliates on future developments affecting American vessels and seamen in the areas concerned."

The Dillon letter concluded:

"In the light of the foregoing basic principles and in conformity with the fundamental national interest, the Department gives assurances that it will undertake to investigate fully the grievances of the Seafarers International Union and, through appropriate diplomatic action with the foreign countries involved, to renew its efforts to assure freedom of the seas and to protect the interest of our shipping and seamen now being discriminated against by the Arab boycott and black-listing policy."

On receipt of this letter, Meany wired SIU Pres. Paul Hall expressing belief that "the good trade union purposes for which the Seafarers International Union established the picket line at the Cleopatra have been served," and suggested that the picket line be withdrawn.

Hall, in agreeing to comply with Meany's request, said if corrective action was not forthcoming, picketing would be resumed.

Is This Boycott Necessary?

WASHINGTON (PAI)—UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the legislative conference of the Industrial Union Department, meeting here, that undertakers had joined the opposition to the Forand bill. He suggested:

"I think we ought to boycott the undertakers until they change their policy."

COPE Meetings Show Labor Set for Big Political Push

WASHINGTON—Organized labor is moving into the 1960 political campaign with more enthusiasm and more workers than ever before.

This was underscored at the series of conferences held by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education throughout the country. All told, some 6,500 dedicated trade union political leaders from the 50 states attended 15 meetings.

The fact that the AFL-CIO will not endorse a Presidential candidate until after the July conventions of the two major parties did not appear to dampen the meetings in the slightest.

The series of confabs began February 13 in Savannah, Ga., and ended with a Northwest conference in Portland, Ore. Delegates showed up in force despite the fact that snow, sleet and rainstorms struck in more than half the cities or areas in which the sessions were held.

The theme of the conferences was on issues that will be important in the 1960 campaign year and on communicating with the local membership and getting it to understand labor's political story.

A general session and eight group sessions were held on each of the two days of every conference. COPE staff members and other specialists from AFL-CIO headquarters led the discussion periods. Specific subjects included study of the Forand bill, minimum wages, labor legislation, taxes, interest rates, education, housing, the farm problem and other key issues. In addition, four periods were devoted to exploring techniques of communication such as news letters, newspapers, leaflets, pamphlets, personal talks, sound trucks, placards and other methods of trying to get local members to understand the issues and the need for political education and political action.

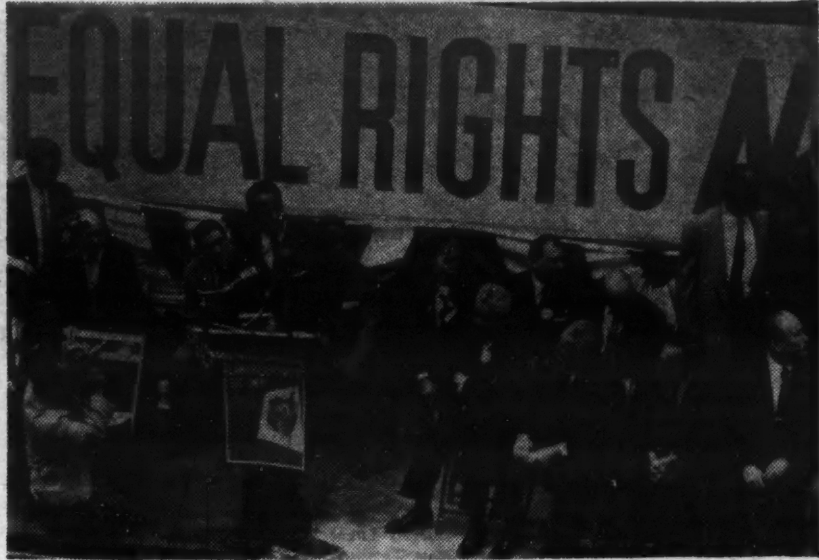
Delegates received the voting records of prospective Presidential candidates as well as a packet consisting of 30 pieces of literature. Movies and slides illustrating the subjects under consideration were shown.

Attesting to the excellent response with which the conferences were received were comments made by the delegates at the end of each meeting on unsigned three-by-five cards. Of the thousands of such cards which were returned, only a handful contained anything but praise for the information that the delegates received and for the exploration of avenues of new ideas for more effective utilization of such information.

The conferences were conducted under the leadership of National COPE Director James L. McDevitt. Each conference was attended by the Women's Activities Director and the Area Director of the states involved.



HUGE LABOR RALLY in New York's Garment Center on May 17 marked sixth anniversary of historic Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, and expressed support of unionists for nationwide struggle for equal rights for all citizens. Rally of 20,000 was sponsored by AFL-CIO Central Labor Council and was organized jointly by RWDSU's District 65 and Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union.



SPEAKERS AT RALLY stressed need to support efforts of Negroes and other minority groups to win full citizenship. At mike is singer Harry Belafonte. Seated in front row at right are Sec. Morris Tushewitz and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of Central Labor Council; District 65 Pres. David Livingston; and ILGWU Vice-Pres. Charles Zimmerman, chairman of AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

'1-S' Kicks Off Tenth Annual Blood Drive

NEW YORK CITY—Local 1-S has kicked off its 10th annual blood bank drive among the local's 8,000 members at the R. H. Macy stores here, Local Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein reported.

Donation days at the main Macy store, Herald Square, and the branch stores were set for the week beginning May 16.

"We have the best, most liberal blood bank that I know of in the entire country," Hoffstein told a meeting of local executive board members, shop stewards and store executives.

"Our members have contributed so magnificently to the blood bank because they care about each other," he said, pointing out that dozens of Local 1-S members have made use of the bank during the past year.

Backing up the kick-off meeting, a letter signed jointly by Local Pres. Sam Kovenetsky and Macy president Arthur L. Manchec called on all employees between 18 and 59 in good health to donate a pint of blood to the Local 1-S—Macy's blood bank.

'305' Picketline Effective at Baker's

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Traffic has slowed down along the Post Road here, especially in front of Baker's shoe store, Local 305 Pres. Harry Rosenzweig reported.

"The picketline established by Local 305 is causing plenty of detours around the store," Rosenzweig said. "Consumers may do window-shopping, but they don't do much buying."

Baker's store, a member of the anti-union Edison Bros. chain, has been the target of a continuing RWDSU campaign. Local members have given out tens of thousands of leaflets, explaining the union's position.

The store is located in one of the largest and busiest shopping centers in Westchester County. It opened several weeks ago and the union promptly began informing passersby of the store owners' anti-unionism.

"It's really something," Rosenzweig said, "to see women shoppers read the leaflet, put it away to take home and go off to another shoe store."

Second Hospital Strike Looms As Managements Reject '1199' Bid

NEW YORK CITY—Reacting swiftly to rejection of its request for a meeting by presidents of seven hospitals where the union represents a majority of workers, Local 1199 began meeting last week to map plans for another strike to win union representation and genuine collective bargaining, Pres. Leon J. Davis reported.

N. Y. State Labor Dept. Issues Statistics on Employment, Wages

ALBANY, N.Y.—The New York State Department of Labor's annual report, made public recently, highlighted these facts about Empire State labor:

- In September 1959 total employment in the state stood at 7,200,000, the greatest number of employed workers in the state's history.
- Average employment for 1959 was 6,100,800, compared with 5,994,400 in 1958.
- Manufacturing employment averaged 1,903,600, compared with 1,871,300 the year before.
- Average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries

rose to a high of \$90.13 in December. The yearly average was \$87.71 weekly, compared with \$83.06 in 1958.

- The nationwide steel strike involved 28,000 workers in New York state directly and at least as many indirectly.
- Under the regular state unemployment insurance program, \$405 million was paid to claimants out of the State Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, compared with the 1958 total of \$503 million.


LAUNCH TELETHON FOR DEMOCRATS—Louis Hollander (center), chairman of the New York State Executive Council AFL-CIO, chats with Roger L. Stevens (left) and Frederick W. Richmond, chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee. The trio's broad smiles were the result of first telethon in American political history, sponsored by the Democratic Party. The big show, which presented aspirants for the Democratic Presidential nomination and leading personalities in show business, labor, industry and political life, was broadcast for 18 hours, beginning at 10 p.m. May 21. Telecast originated from WNEW-TV, Channel 5, in New York, and sought to raise \$350,000 for the national campaign through "grass-roots" participation by Democratic Party adherents.

He said that secret-ballot strike votes would be taken soon at all hospitals where the management turns down the union's "fair and reasonable offer to sit down and resolve problems around the conference table."

Last year the local struck seven voluntary hospitals for 46 days in a historic walkout.

In a joint letter to Davis, the presidents of Mount Sinai, Lenox Hill, Beth Israel, Grand Central, Flower-Fifth Avenue, Bronx Hospital, and St. John's Episcopal hospitals spurned the request for a meeting. Letters have also been sent to Brooklyn Jewish, Unity Hospital and Beekman-Downtown Hospital.

Commenting on management's refusal to meet with representatives of their workers, Davis stated: "In view of our offer to include a permanent no-strike pledge in all agreements similar to the one reached with Trufalgar Hospital, it is clear that hospital trustees are still living in the 19th century and are determined to provoke another round of strikes with all its painful consequences to patients, employees and the public at large."

Last week, Davis announced that a union shop agreement had been signed covering 350 nonprofessional, technical and office workers at Beth Abraham Home and Hospital in the Bronx, where the union conducted a six-day battle against a lockout last February.

The pact at Beth Abraham, the largest voluntary institution for the care of chronically ill in the nation, provides for improvements in sick leave, vacations, severance pay and other gains within the wage issue submitted to impartial arbitration.

Davis also announced that the Home of Old Israel had agreed to recognize the union and enter into contract talks.

Local 1199 now represents 3,100 workers at eight voluntary hospitals, including such well-known institutions as NYU Medical Center's University Hospital, Montefiore and Maimonides, and has enrolled 7,500 members throughout the city.

Last week, more than 100 hospital workers demonstrated in front of the Roosevelt Hotel, where the annual banquet of the Greater New York Hospital Association was taking place. The union has repeatedly charged that the hospital association was playing a major role in resisting unionization of hospital workers by its 82 affiliated member-hospitals. Six of the eight hospitals which have recognized the union are members of the Association.

The Midwest



Presentation of watches to two newly-retired Local 750 members was highlight of local's recent meeting. Chief steward Rex Tanner (left) gives watch to David J. Greene, and Local 750 Pres. Roy Mundry (right) makes presentation to Cecil Hunter. That's Int'l Rep. Al Bregnard in the middle.

Two Strikers in Ind. Gain Boost in Pensions

ANDERSON, Ind.—The six-week strike of 85 Local 750 members at the Howe Fire Apparatus Co. here, which ended April 26 with a 28c package, brought a big boost in retirement benefits to members Cecil Hunter and David J. Greene, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Al Bregnard.

The two senior members retired on April 29, three days after the strike ended. "One of the many contract gains was doubling the pension benefits," Bregnard said, "so of course these two men will get just double the benefits that they would have received prior to the strike."

The new pension benefits are \$2 monthly for every year of service.

At the local's regular meeting on May 7, both retirees were presented with wrist watches by the union.

Greene, 68, and Hunter, 65, thanked

the union for all that it had accomplished for them. They were particularly pleased that the recently-completed negotiations enabled them to retire at double the former pension rate.

Honor Three Clergymen For Service to Workers

CHICAGO (PAI)—Three "men of the cloth" who championed the cause of labor and the liberals long before it was popular to do so were honored here by the Religion and Labor Council of America.

They received the 1960 Social Justice Award of the Council. The clergymen so honored were the Rev. James Myers, former industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches and now membership secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; the Right Rev. Msgr. Raymond A. McGowan, former director of the Social Action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and former secretary of the Catholic Conference of Industrial Problems; and Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, former professor of social studies at Hebrew Union College and honorary president of the Jewish Peace Fellowship.

All three of the honored clergymen responded with appeals for greater devotion to the cause of workers and society in general.

Gatten Will Lead Local 280, Wheeling

WHEELING, W. Va.—Charles Gatten was elected president of United Retail, Wholesale and Floral Employees Union 280 at the local's annual election on May 10, it was reported by Earl M. Frazier, recording secretary.

Local members elected Alfred G. Tuskey financial secretary and George Buck Hough, Harry Knight, Edwin Smith and Jolly Wheeler vice presidents.

Frazier was reelected to the recording secretary's post. Local 280 represents employees of John Dieckmann & Sons Florists here and three Valley Camp stores in the northern panhandle of West Virginia.

Elected shop committeemen for Dieckmann workers are Donald Butler, Joni Caldwell and Mary Caldwell. Marcella J. Stoops was named to the shop committee for Valley Camp store #3, August Schnelle for store #7 and Kate Benko for store #10.

The local's entertainment committee is composed of Donald Butler, chairman; George Hough, Jolly Wheeler and Doris Smith.

Get After Bosses Too, Reuther Urges Mitchell

DETROIT (PAI)—The labor movement thinks it's about time that Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell do something about requiring that corporations comply with the reporting features of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther wrote Mitchell, saying that 5,000 union organizations, including 200 international unions, have already met the reporting features of the law, adding: "In shocking contrast the corporations of the country have been blithely allowed to forget that the Landrum-Griffin law was designed to eliminate improper management practices . . ."

The filing deadline for both companies and unions was April 1.

Libby Pact Brings 8c Hike, Fringes For 350 in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Members of the Libby division of Local 194 have unanimously ratified a two-year agreement that provides an 8c general wage hike, retroactive to April 1, it was reported by Local 194 Pres. John Gallacher.

The contract, which covers 350 workers at the nationally-known food packer, ended two months of negotiations.

Seasonal workers will get a 3c hourly boost.

The contract went into effect April 1 and sets a wage reopener next April.

Other settlement terms provide three weeks of vacation after 12 years' service, a simplified permanent arbitration panel, added medical coverage for laboratory and x-ray examinations and reclassification of 22 new jobs, including an 11½c an hour upward adjustment for six craft mechanics.

The company also agreed to make job descriptions available to all stewards and to work out a system whereby regular employees will be given preference for higher-rated jobs during the canning season.

In case of layoff, employees with more than three years of service will be protected against loss of seniority for 11 months.

The company has agreed to pay workers time-and-a-half for excused absences on Saturday if the absence is caused by death in the family or illness.

Negotiations for the local were handled by Sec.-Treas. Veronica Kryzan, James Moore, Andrew Jackson, Mike Werniak, Walter Zabrenski, Annie Long, Iva Johnson, Joe Holly, Mose Britt, Jack Snuckle and Gallacher.

Local 258 Wins 13c Package for Members At Cincinnati Shop

CINCINNATI, O.—Medical Supplies Local 258 has won a 13c wage boost in a two-year contract recently negotiated with Institutional Industries Inc., it was reported by local Pres. John A. Horton.

Members won 7c hourly across-the-board for the first year of the pact and 6c the second. Employees with 10 years' service will receive a third week's vacation.

Other contract improvements provide that seniority in case of lay-off is increased from one year to 15 months, and some new job classifications were upgraded.

"Some deletion of words in sections of the contract will also tend to beef up the agreement," Horton said.

Negotiators for Local 258 were Int'l Rep. Charles E. Hess and local officers Gilbert Stamper, vice president; Ruth Stephens, recording secretary; Rosa Baker, financial secretary-treasurer; Robert A. Brand, chief steward, and Horton.

Michigan Unemployment High Despite Boom Auto Production

DETROIT (PAI)—A prediction made by UAW officials in February that "boom auto production" in Michigan probably would not result in higher employment has unfortunately come true. Detroit Welfare Director

dustry history.

"Many of those now being laid off had only recently returned to work after long periods of unemployment," Ryan pointed out. He cited automation and decentralization as among the reasons for the "paradox."

Latest complete figures from the Michigan Employment Security Commission show that 218,000 workers are out of work in Michigan. That's 7.6% of the work force. In Detroit, 115,000 are jobless, representing 2.1% of the city's work force.

These statistics indicate a substantial increase in unemployment since January, when 95,000 Detroiters—6.7% of the work force—and 190,000 in the state as a whole, were out of work.

The MESCC thus confirms the "paradox" Ryan noted—boom production amidst rising unemployment.

Safety Awards Given By Local 390 in Ohio

CINCINNATI, O.—United Food Workers Local 390 has announced the winners of the safety contest run at The Kroger Co. plant here, it was reported by Dallas Clark, business agent.

The winners were Iva Whitis, meat plant; Bob Coomer, glass department; Carl Grimme of the MTCE department; Bennie Hogue of the coffee department and Louis Sbarbati of warehousing.

Clark urged the Kroger members to keep up their safety-consciousness in the plant.

"Regardless of all that the company, the foremen and fellow workers do," Clark said, "the main responsibility for avoiding accidents will always rest upon the individual worker. The best safety device is located above the ears."



ANNUAL SPRING DANCE of Local 125, St. Joseph, Mo., held recently at American Legion Post hall there, drew 150 members and guests. Judging by group shown, they all had fine time.

NLRB Vote Set at 8 A&P Stores in Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The NLRB has finally set a representation election for 175 employees of eight A&P stores in this area for June 9, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenhahn.

"The election culminates nearly three years of campaigning by the RWDSU," Rosenhahn said, "and the prospects of winning the election are very good."

The workers are employed at six stores here, one in Alcoa and one in Oak Ridge.

The union's campaign began in May 1957 and soon won a majority of the store workers. A petition for an NLRB election was filed on July 2, 1957, but company stalling, aided by the intervention of another union, delayed the election until April 1958.

During this period, A&P carried on an all-out drive to bust the union. Union leaders were fired, demoted and transferred; union sympathizers were interrogated and intimidated. The election was held April 9, 1958 and the union was defeated by one vote.

The RWDSU then charged that A&P management was guilty of unfair labor practices. A year later the NLRB found the company guilty of restraint and coercion in connection with the election. The NLRB ordered that a new election be held when "circumstances permit a free choice of bargaining representative."

The union, backing the A&P workers, also opened a "Don't Buy A&P" drive in east Tennessee. Support for the campaign came from the Knoxville Central Labor

Union and its women's auxiliary, the Oak Ridge labor council, AFL-CIO area representatives and RWDSU locals in the area and in neighboring states.

Last October the RWDSU won another victory when the NLRB ruled that employee Bill Kirby had been fired by A&P for union activity. He was ordered reinstated with full back pay.

Citing the two NLRB hearings that favored the union, Rosenhahn expressed confidence that the election will be free of intimidation by A&P and will result in victory for the RWDSU.

"This time," he said, "the game will be played according to the rules under the law and watched by the critical eyes of Uncle Sam."



Newly-elected officers of Local 105 in Montgomery, Ala. are Leo Collier, recording secretary; Archie Deyanepert, vice president; Herman Heisler, committeeman, and John Thomas, financial secretary. Pres. H. W. Bellisle, who was not present, is recovering from an illness.

Ala. Council Wins Stardom At Hollywood Candy, 79-74

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama RWDSU Council starred at Hollywood Brands Inc., a candy manufacturer here, when the union won the plant's second representation election May 4, Council Org. C. T. Daniel reported.

The winning margin was five votes, 79-74.

The election was ordered by the NLRB to supersede the first representation election, held in February, which the union lost by seven votes. At that time, the company, which had previously laid off a number of workers, deliberately delayed putting them back on the job to prevent their voting for the union. The NLRB found Hollywood guilty of an unfair labor practice and ordered the new vote.

The Council's ability to bounce back after a temporary set-back points up the Council's success in organizing. Since it was founded by all RWDSU locals in the state in May, 1957, the Council has organized almost 2,500 workers, nearly doubling its membership in three years.

Negotiations for a contract are set to open May 25, Daniel said. Mattie Horrod and Claude Miller are heading the committee preparing contract proposals.

Daniel noted that Hollywood has plants in Centralia, Ill. and Canton, O.

The Hollywood campaign began last September. Aiding the drive were members of Local 441B, employed at the Holsum Bakery here. The local's officers are R. H. Holder, Jake Brown, Henry Austin and Jessie Sherman.

Holsum Negotiations

Negotiations for a second contract for the bakery's 50 employees will open later this month, Daniel said. The contract, which expires July 9, was won 18 months ago after a six-week strike. That strike was the first successful local strike in Montgomery, which is considered a poor union town.

Daniel also reported that the RWDSU has filed an NLRB petition to represent the 35 employees of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. in Selma. The NLRB has set a hearing for May 20.

The Coca-Cola workers organized themselves with the aid of the communications workers and then asked to join the Alabama RWDSU Council, Daniel said.

When the company first heard that its employees wanted a union, it refused to pay them. The employees stood firm and the company called them back and gave the workers their paychecks.

'101-A' Names McCay Again

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dairy Workers Local 101A reelected Lloyd McCay as its president at the local's annual election on May 10, it was reported by Frank Parker, assistant Southern director.

Other officers elected were Jake Monte, vice president; George Massey, secretary; Fred Schmidt, treasurer, and Woody Harrison, sergeant-at-arms. Bill Cordes of the sales department, Tom Berryhill of the plant and Jim Lucas, garage and maintenance, were named committeemen.

Local 101A's 200 members are employed at the White Dairy Co.

Ala. Council Forms New Jasper Local; Expect Big Growth

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A new local of the Alabama RWDSU Council has been set up in Jasper, it was reported by Frank Parker, assistant Southern director.

The 30 members of the local, which was formerly in the hotel and restaurant workers union, are employed in retail and service trades. The hotel workers union agreed to the transfer if the workers were willing, and the members voted unanimously to apply for an RWDSU charter.

"There are only 30 members now," Parker said, "but this local has the potential for growing to 300 members. By coming into our union, the Jasper people have taken the first step toward building a larger and stronger local."

Contract Signed

A two-year contract with the Birmingham Ice & Coal Storage Co. has won a 7½¢ hourly wage raise for 10 members of Local 261 employed there, Parker also announced.

Workers will receive 5¢ the first year and 2½¢ the final year.

The company operates a food storage plant.

Council Org. Bill Langston led the Local 261 shop committee, composed of Ollie Williams, Alex Smith and James Angram.

Local 1035 Signs One-Year Contract At Durham Dairy

DURHAM, N.C.—Eighty members of Local 1035 have agreed to a one-year contract with Long Meadows Farms, the largest dairy in this area, it was reported by Irving Lebold, area director.

The contract, retroactive to April 1, gives a wage boost of \$2.50 weekly to all plant workers and a raise of ½% incentive plan commission to retail salesmen.

The contract also established the right of plant workers to bid for sales jobs.

An additional holiday was won along with a third week's vacation after 15 years of service. The provision for 6-12 days yearly sick leave, which may accumulate up to 28 days, was retained despite company opposition.

The negotiations, which extended over three months, ended with other contract improvements, Lebold said.

The negotiators were headed by Local Pres. Merritt Wright, Bill Pollard and Jimmy Terrill, assisted by Lebold.

Local 26 Welfare Program Brings in 100 New Members

SUFFOLK, Va.—One hundred workers at the huge Planters Nut & Chocolate Co. here have applied for membership in Local 26 since the local won its long fight for company-paid health and welfare coverage in its recently-signed contract, Area Director Irving Lebold reported.

Planters management also agreed to negotiate a pension plan with the union within two years, he said.

According to the contract, signed April 30, each Planters employee may choose to have the company's 5½¢ hourly contribution go to either the Local 26 Security Plan or to a commercial health and welfare plan administered through the local.

The benefits of the local's plan are double those of the commercial plan, Lebold said, and the former non-union workers have recognized the advantages of Local 26 membership.

He also raised the question of the legality of the union's administration of the option plan.

"We have informed the company that although we tried to accommodate it on individual workers, the NLRB is certain to find the option plan discriminatory and invalid," Lebold said. "We expect that the company and the union will then meet to set up a valid plan for the non-union workers at Planters."

He also said that a meeting has been set to put the health and welfare plan in motion and to work out details of the trust agreement with the assistance of RWDSU Exec. Secretary Jack Paley.

Lebold also reported that the Local 26 negotiating committee had expressed its appreciation to Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman for his guidance and encouragement throughout the negotiations. The committee, headed by Local Pres. Lock J. Parker, Vice-Pres. Lee R. Ray and Sec.-Treas. Robbie M. Riddick, included 18 rank-and-file members, Paley and Lebold.

The package, which totaled 13½¢ hourly, provides a 6¢ wage hike on May 1 and classification adjustments.

About 1,800 workers are employed at the Planters factory in Suffolk, known as the peanut capital of the world.

Union Asks Vote At S. C. Bakery But Boss Declines

CHARLESTON, S.C.—A novel legal situation has arisen in Local 15A's year-old fight for a contract at the Claussen Baking Co. here, Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen reported.

Although the union has asked the NLRB to set another representation election to determine if it represents the 40 Claussen workers, the company doesn't want any election.

"We're stronger now than when we won the election," Larsen said. "Thirty-five out of forty workers are for the union, and the company knows we can beat them by a decisive majority."

The company has declined to continue contract negotiations because, it says, talks have reached an "impasse."

"When Claussen talks to us," Larsen explained, "it only 'assumes' we represent a majority of the workers. When the NLRB asked about the election, Claussen said it recognizes the union and there's no need for another election."

In the first election, held May 12, 1959, the union won by a 26-16 vote.

The company has refused to grant any wage increase although 31 of the 40 workers earn \$1.10 or less hourly.

William Robert and Charlie Bryant are heading the shop committee at Claussen.

B.C. Hardware Firms Lock Out 600 Employees

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Half-an-hour after 25 members of Local 535 legally struck the F. C. Myers Co. here May 6, two other hardware firms retaliated by locking out 575 other RWDSU members, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Ray Haynes. The other firms are Marshall Wells and McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd.

"The companies' attitude since the beginning of negotiations has been one of complete contempt for their employees and the union," Haynes said. The Myers' workers struck at 11 a.m. after complying with all the provisions of the Labour Relations Act. The strike was provoked by management's refusal to bargain in good faith and its contemptuous rejection of a conciliation board recommendation.

Within 30 minutes after the Local 535 members at Myers' began picketing the plant, the other firms proceeded to lockout their employees.

The hardware companies' intimidation activities reached a climax just before a government-supervised strike vote two days earlier. They called employees together and threatened them to vote against strike action.

Following the government-run vote, which gave overwhelming support to strike action, Myers was given 48 hours' strike notice. At the same time the union suggested a meeting with management to avert the strike.

The answer of the companies was to lock out 575 other Local 535 members.

With the exception of the Myers' plant, where the company has obtained an injunction, the shutdown is nearly 100% effective, Haynes said.

Public Support Workers

"Support from the public has been tremendous," he said. "The poor labor relations policy of the companies in the past and their arbitrary attitude during the past few months has aroused the ire of all trade unionists."

"The union office as well as the pickets walking the lines have been deluged with wishes for success from hundreds of fair-minded citizens," he said.

The three companies have been represented in collective bargaining by Management Research Ltd. After this firm had presented an "offer" attached to an ultimatum some months ago, and the offer was rejected by Local 535 members, the case went to a conciliation board.

The conciliation board found in favor of the union. Its recommendations include: a 6% wage increase retroactive to Aug. 1, 1959 and another 6% this Aug. 1; a 37½ hour work week for office employees; three weeks of vacation after five years' service and four weeks' after 20 years; an improved seniority clause; a 5-minute wash-up period daily; an improved seniority clause and provision for retraining workers in the event of technological changes.

"For the second year in a row," Haynes concluded, "the hardware companies refused to accept the recommendations of the conciliation board and, instead, started an active program of coercion and intimidation against their employees."

\$6.50 Boost Marks Dominion Contract, First with Chain in Maritime Provinces

ST. JOHN, N.B.—The first RWDSU contract with Dominion Stores Ltd. in the Maritimes has been signed after lengthy negotiations, Int'l Rep. John Lynk reported.

The two-year pact, which covers 200 employees at Dominion stores here and in Moncton, boosts wages \$4.50 weekly across-the-board the first year and \$2 the second. Classification adjustments will bring certain workers an additional \$4.50-11 weekly over the contract's span.

All full-time employees also won a \$20 settlement for benefits retroactive to April 1.

Local 1065 was certified as bargaining agent for the St. John's employees in September 1959 and for Moncton workers in November. Negotiations began soon afterward.

Although union-management meetings produced agreement on several clauses in the contract, in December both parties agreed that a conciliation officer would speed a settlement. After two meetings a conciliation board was established; it settled several disputed points and then bowed out of the picture. The rest of the negotiations were handled by the local and Dominion management.

"The negotiations were carried on in a very friendly and courteous manner," Lynk said.

The first contract also provides for a union shop, seniority and grievance procedure, dues check-off, leaves of absence for sickness and union duty, sick leave with 75% of wages up to two weeks annually and company-paid life and hospitalization coverage.

Vacation provisions set two weeks of vacation after one year's service and three weeks after 14 years, which requirement will drop to 13 years next April 1. The contract provides nine paid holidays.

On April 1, 1961, the work week will be cut from 45 hours to 44.

Negotiating for the St. John's members were Local Pres. James McMackin, Cliff Ash, Emory Brooks, Rule Parks, Glen Teed and Lynk. Moncton negotiators were Cleave Amos, Leo Gogan, Pat Hebert, McMackin and Lynk.

Local 895 Wins Pact at Bryce After Lengthy Negotiations

WINNIPEG, Man.—A revised agreement covering 100 members of Local 895 and Bryce's Bakery Co. here was signed recently after 16 months of negotiations, it was reported by Gordon Ritchie, business agent.

The contract, which expires Dec. 31, 1961, was reached on the eve of a strike vote.

Production workers at the bakery won a general increase of \$2.65 weekly the first year and \$3.10 the second year. In addition, wage adjustments for baker's helpers, machine operators, and bread wrapping operators will range from \$4.40-10.70 the first year and \$2.95-3.40 the second year.

Driver-salesmen received a total of

\$6.00 weekly over the contract's life. They got a \$1 wage boost and increased commissions, estimated to be worth \$2.50 this year and \$2.50 next year.

The union and the company have agreed in principle on the establishment of a pension plan to be fully paid for by the employer, with optional contributions by employees.

Hours of work for production workers were cut from 39 to 38 with no loss in pay. Effective June 1, production workers will go on an eight-hour day with time-and-a-half after eight hours.

If a statutory holiday occurs during a salesman's regular time off, the contract now provides he will receive his pay instead of the day off.

Retroactive to Jan. 1, employees with ten years of service will receive three weeks' vacation with pay. Next Jan. 1, service requirement for three weeks vacation will drop to eight years.

Settlement Pay

Settlement pay for all workers on the payroll as of Jan. 1 was \$150. Former employees who worked at least six months during 1959 were eligible for partial shares.

"Due to the length of time the contract was in negotiations," Ritchie said, "many members of the local served on the negotiating committee, but special mention should go to Wes Gow, Jack King and Ken Dick of the sales section, and E. Martin, W. Coutts and R. Thomas of the production section, who assisted me greatly in effecting what is believed by the members of this unit of Local 895 to be a very fine settlement."

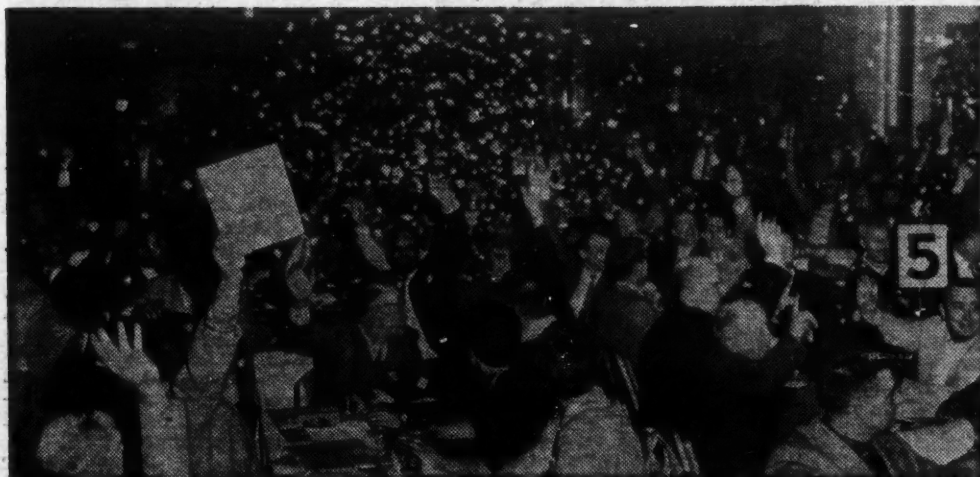
Stewart Leslie, 62, First '422' President, Dies in Hamilton

HAMILTON, Ont.—Brother Stewart Leslie, an executive board member of Local 422, died on May 8 at the age of 62, it was reported by Canadian director George Barlow.

Leslie, who worked for the Royal Oak Dairy here, became the first president of the local when it was chartered in 1946. He continued in that office until ill health forced him to retire 11 years later, but he maintained his service to the local as member of the executive board.

"I feel the loss of a personal friend," said Barlow, who had worked closely with Leslie for 25 years in the trade union movement.

"His guidance and advice over the years will be sorely missed by the membership of Local 422."



DEMONSTRATIONS AND ROUSING CHEERS from all parts of the hall greeted passage by the Canadian Labour Congress convention in Montreal of a resolution approving steps taken to form a new liberal political party and instructing CLC officers to work with other groups set up a founding convention.



ATTENDING CLC's Third Constitutional Convention last month, RWDSU delegates caucus to consider convention business. Main concern of the week-long conclave was discussion of New Party and labor's political action campaign.

A Phony Answer To the Needs of The Aged

By MAX STEINBOCK

The latest example of the Eisenhower Administration's lack of concern for the needs of the American people was released with great fanfare earlier this month. It is the Administration's "answer" to the Forand bill for health care of the aged.

Under this Administration plan the various states would be authorized to provide financial aid to elderly people in meeting the costs of hospital and medical care. This would be done either through a state sponsored program or through private organizations such as insurance firms, Blue Cross, etc. The federal government would share the cost of the whole operation with the states. Participation by retired people in this program would be voluntary but limited to those whose incomes were less than \$2,500 in the previous year.

This is the substance of the long awaited Administration answer to the Forand bill which would provide hospitalization, home nursing care and other health participation to those elderly people who are drawing Social Security benefits. The Administration program is as phony a piece of camouflage as has come out of Washington during the past seven years. It is unworkable, illogical and serves only one real purpose: to provide the Republicans with a campaign argument next fall.

Point-by-Point Analysis

Here is what is wrong with the program put forth by Eisenhower and Nixon:

- The proposal by-passes the best means of providing health care for the aged: the Social Security system. For the past 24 years the American people have counted on Social Security as a means for them to contribute during their working years and be assured benefits in their old age as a matter of right in whatever state they choose to live.

- The Administration proposal puts the entire program at the mercy of 50 state governments. In effect this means abandoning the entire program. There are states which make no provision at all on such basic issues as minimum wage, workmen's compensation and other vital legislation. Competent observers say it would take a minimum of 10 years to win state approval of health care for the aged in a majority of the states and others would never pass it.

- Making health care for the aged a responsibility of the states would serve to drive even more industry out of high wage areas into those states offering industry an escape from this form of taxation.

- Elderly people would still have enormous burdens in the event of illness since a couple would have to pay \$48 a year for enrollment under the program and would not begin to get any

benefits until they had spent \$400 of their own money for health care.

Since 80% of retired elderly people have annual incomes of less than \$2,000 this would be an intolerable burden.

It would be even worse for widows over 65, more than half of whom have incomes of less than \$900 a year. A typical case of an elderly woman who has a medical bill of \$440 for the year would work out like this: Under the Administration plan she would have to pay \$25 in enrollment fees for that year plus \$250 deductible, plus 20% of the remaining bill or \$38—a total of \$312 out of her meager income. She would get back from her "insurance" coverage only \$152.

It is no wonder that AFL-CIO President George Meany has called this plan "worse than no program at all."

- The Administration plan would be a bonanza for insurance companies and a political plum for state governments. Experts estimate that one-sixth of the total federal-state appropriation would be needed for administrative costs alone. The New York Times has editorially criticized the plan, pointing to "the fantastic cost of setting up and operating new machinery

f administration in as many as 50 different states, and the expense involved in checking on the incomes of millions of beneficiaries to prove eligibility."

Rockefeller Denounces Plan

These are only a few of the things that are wrong with the Administration plan, but even this brief examination makes it clear why people who are honestly seeking a solution to the problem of health care for the aged have denounced the Administration plan. Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, a leading Republican, has said that the program could result in "a very serious fiscal situation, very high costs and cumbersome administration." He has urged that the Social Security system be used to provide necessary health care.

This effort of Eisenhower, Nixon and Secretary Flemming of the Health, Education and Welfare Department to pull the wool over the eyes of the American people will not succeed. The Madison Avenue approach of the Administration in presenting a "voluntary" program which is really nothing more than window dressing is doomed to failure. The American people will not permit this kind of phony proposal to be enacted—particularly in a Presidential election year.



Elderly citizens, particularly retired unionists, are playing active roles in pushing for decent health care legislation like the Forand Bill. Here Walter Newburgher, chairman of RWDSU District 65's Retired Members Local, shows his group's petition on Forand Bill to another older citizen in New York's Washington Square Park. P.S.: another signature was added to millions presented to Congress.



Objects to 'Distortions' In Article on Teachers

To the Editor:

After reading the Charles Cogen article about teachers, I must admit I had tears in my eyes (there was a pound of onions near me). The way he talks, a teacher has a 24-hour job, what with selling tickets for charity affairs, social gatherings, school affairs, acting as a bank clerk, baby-sitter, and what have you, besides teaching a lot of bums.

What a rotten lying way to try to organize the teachers. In the first place, are his, yours or even your friends' children so rotten? Damn right, no! Are teachers' hours so long? No one would say yes, not even the teachers.

Eleven weeks vacation, religious and legal holidays off, Easter week, sabbatical leave with $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ pay—now what's so bad about their jobs? Yet when some people read the article they must think that New York and the country at large are nothing but slave drivers, taking advantage of the poor teachers. Shame on Cogen for distorting the facts.

Now about unionizing, that's different. No salaried person should be without a real union, not a company or boss' union, but a real union. But in trying to organize them, don't distort the facts to such a degree to make it sound ridiculous. Good luck in your effort, teachers!!

SAM LIPPMAN
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Opposes Unions Getting Into Politics

Dear Editor,

As an active dedicated union member, I view with alarm the grave dangers that confront today's labor leaders. The pioneers of labor would turn over in their graves to observe the objectives of today's leaders.

Today, unions are in such business ventures as housing, real estate, banking, and the travel business. However, most notable is the political field which may well bring about the destruction

of the entire labor movement. Some labor leaders seek to mould the minds of members towards their way of thinking and to control their way of life. Some labor leaders have become even so brazen as to threaten political candidates with voting blocs if they refuse to adhere to their demands. This trend has encouraged business corporations to challenge the labor movement. Needless to say, corporations, with their inexhaustible finances, present a serious threat to labor. Results are confirmed with the recent enactment of strong labor legislation to curb the labor movement. That's why I recommend, as a means for our survival, a militant and dedicated labor movement whose sole interest is in labor and the working man.

JAMES ZICCARDI
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sees Overtime Pay As Hurting Jobless

To the Editor:

I am compelled to write you in regard to a recent contract settlement at the Eagle Pencil Co. The fact that management has agreed to pay double time after eleven hours of work is hailed as a victory. The original intention of the law was to penalize the boss by making him pay more money for overtime work. Today we find workers fighting one another for the privilege of working overtime. Management is using overtime as a means of getting people to fight one another. This is the old familiar tactic of divide and rule.

I also wonder why in this day and age, with many workers unemployed, there should be any overtime for anyone. We ought to spread the work among all people. And finally if on occasion overtime is necessary then I would suggest management pay a higher royalty to a union-sponsored unemployment insurance fund. It seems to me we ought to discourage overtime in these days of high unemployment. Thus I think the contract in Eagle is a step in the wrong direction.

DAVID MITKIN
(A former Eagle employee)
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pass Forand Bill, Broadcast It to USSR

To the Editor:

I wonder whether the "Voice of America" will broadcast to the Russian people the news that President Eisenhower intends to veto the Forand Bill? Have you tuned in on short-wave Radio Moscow? They tell us what they do for their people. We should pass the Forand Bill and broadcast it behind the Iron Curtain and let them know what our government is doing for its people.

HERMAN KAUFFMAN
New Haven, Conn.

Mourns Passing Of Negro Shopmate

To the Editor:

Yesterday one of my co-workers, a Mr. Flood, died. Mr. Flood was a colored man and our union had much fighting to do before the boss hired him. Mr. Flood endeared himself to our 90 or so office workers and salesmen from the very beginning. He leaves a memory of an intelligent and loyal friend who will be missed and mourned greatly.

I hope the bigots and their followers will learn something from this letter.

MAX KAPLAN
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Urges Campaign Against Imports

To the Editor:

Foreign imports are deadly: imported electrical appliances, clothing, shoes, cars, etc., mean loss of American jobs. I propose a campaign to educate the American worker to buy American-made merchandise and union-made merchandise. A bumper sticker on every American worker's bumper will do the trick: "Buy American. Buy union-made products."

PETER MONTANARO
New York, N. Y.

Calls for More Capital Punishment

To the Editor:

With reference to your recent article on capital punishment—

By all means have punishment fit the crime. Can one honestly believe that punishment is not a deterrent of crime? What would civilization be without law enforcement? The only reason that crime is so prevalent today is that not enough punishment is meted out by our courts. Judges are too lenient. I wonder if one of their family was robbed, beaten, stabbed, raped or murdered if they would show the same leniency.

A small segment of our population is criminally inclined, and the percentage who are not punished at all or are not punished enough, are encouraged to continue their criminal careers. How often have you read of persons with a string of arrests for various offenses and released over and over again? Look at the spread of juvenile delinquents who are released, and not punished. Then you can realize why J.D. is on the increase.

By all means, more punishment and capital punishment.

J. M. GREEN
L. I., New York

'One Murder Doesn't Call for Another'

To the Editor:

The only comment I have on capital punishment is that I am more than glad that I do not live next door to J. R. Hazlett, of St. Joseph, Mo., or Sulamith Sokolsky of New York, who commented on capital punishment in the last letters column of The Record. Anyone who can twist the Bible as they have, and who also admit they find no fault with taking life, surely have twisted minds, and are dangerous citizens. One murder doesn't call for another.

A. S. AVERY
Hamilton, Ohio

Mr. Nixon, Meet the Press

(This is an imaginary "Meet the Press" telecast, written and narrated for the Baltimore Roosevelt Day Dinner by James Wechsler, editor of the New York Post. Certain spontaneous asides are printed in italics.)

Once again NBC brings you an unrehearsed press conference with a noted American. This time our guest is Vice President Nixon, sometimes mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination. Seated around the table are Lawrence Spivack, May Craig of the Portland Press-Herald, William Stringer of the Christian Science Monitor, and W. H. Lawrence of the New York Times. Our moderator is Ned Brooks.

BROOKS: I see that Mr. Spivack happens to have the first question.

SPIVACK: Mr. Vice President, you were once very critical of the Truman-Acheson Administration and even said: "Wouldn't it be nice to have a Secretary of State who will stand up to the Communies?" How do you reconcile that with this Administration's meetings with Khrushchev?

NIXON: (Who is this bum—he doesn't even work for a newspaper . . . who puts him on this show?) Mr. Spivack, as our great President would say, I'm delighted you asked that question. I can only answer it by saying that I meant what I said then, and I mean what I say now—consistency is the hobgoblin of small minds, and I am proud to say this Administration has been able to see the big picture, the picture that truly counts. That is why, even as we mobilize all our resources to combat atheistic materialistic communism, we are doing everything in our power to save the peace

of the world so that American boys will not once again have to waste their blood in Korea—where, as I have said at times, they were led by the Truman-Acheson policy, but let me add that I have also said at other times that I applaud Mr. Truman's decision to act there—I am sorry to give so brief an answer to your question.

MRS. CRAIG: Mr. Vice President, you said recently that more schools and teachers were an urgent, urgent need. But when you had to break a tie vote in the Senate, you voted against the key aid-to-education bill.

NIXON: (Why doesn't that dame get a new hat?) Mrs. Craig, I have no apologies to make for my record or that of this Administration in the field of education. From the time I was a small boy, I have been for it—in fact, only the other day I had a letter from an old teacher of mine in Whittier, in which she enclosed an old report card showing—I hope you will not consider this immodest—that my record for punctuality was the best in my class. She thought this revealed just how deeply I had always valued education. And so I say to her, and to teachers all over the land, we Republicans know the job you are doing—and an apple for each teacher. We intend to give you all the help we can without laying the heavy hand of bureaucracy over your schoolrooms.

MRS. CRAIG: But Mr. Nixon—

NIXON: (Can't she ever shut up?) Yes, Mrs. Craig.

MRS. CRAIG: Do you—?

NIXON: Mrs. Craig, I should like to go on and on on this subject but I am sure there is other ground—

BROOKS: If I may interrupt, I see that William Stringer has a question.

STRINGER: Mr. Nixon, you have said, on more

than one occasion, that you believe that politics should stop at the water's edge. But aren't you troubled by the testimony of some of our defense officials that the missile gap is growing, and may steadily get worse? I do not mean to question the sincerity or wisdom of the President, but aren't these facts that must be faced?

NIXON: (Those damn Christian Scientists) Mr. Stringer, I have long admired your work, and I can only say, as I did the other day, that I wish the opposition party would stop playing the numbers game. (That ought to shut them up.)

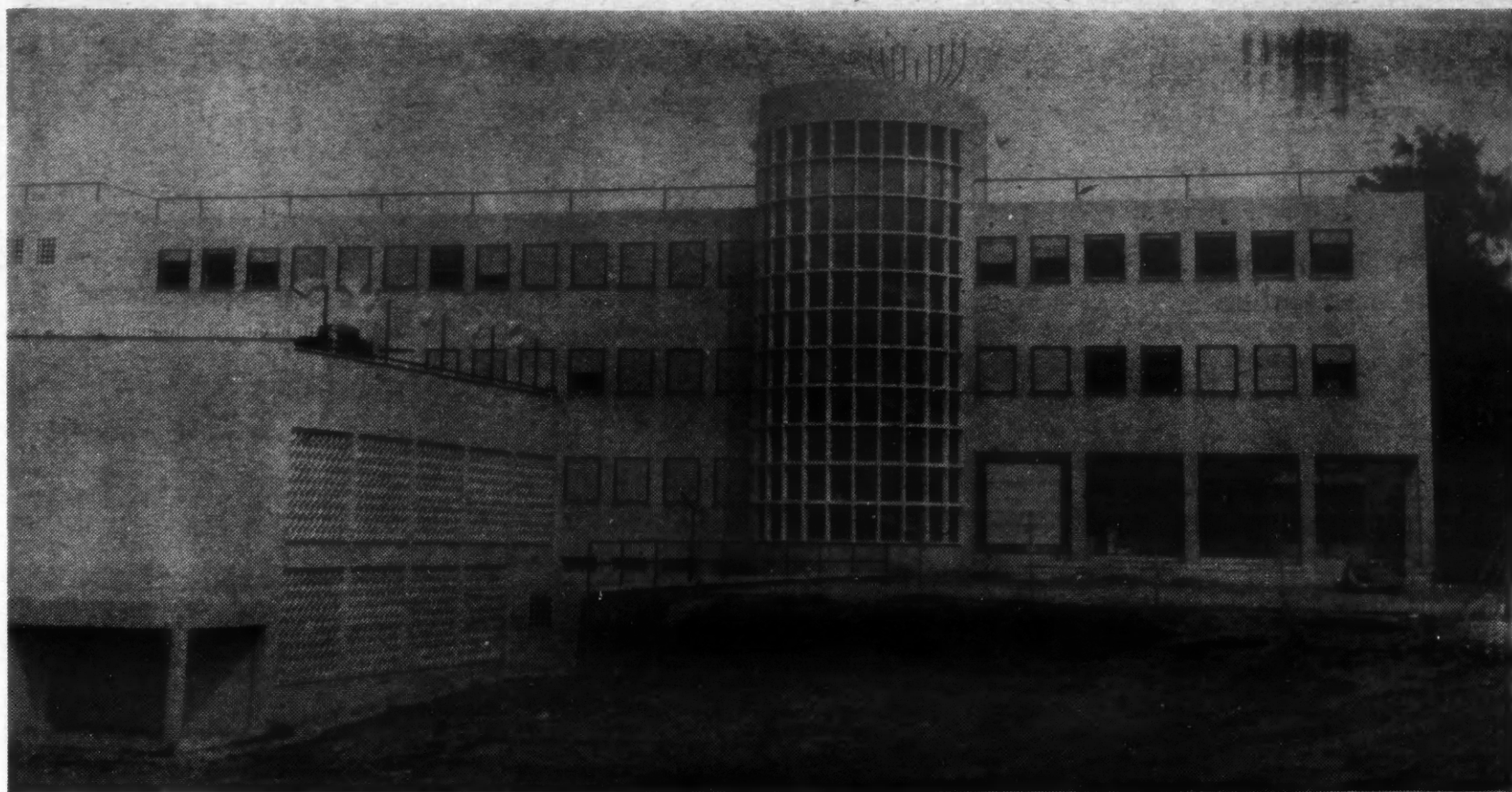
LAWRENCE: There are persistent reports that Governor Rockefeller isn't giving up, and is just waiting for something to go wrong with your campaign to become active again.

NIXON: (He's telling me . . . those TIMES men pretend to be so impartial, but they're always stirring up trouble.) Mr. Lawrence, just let me digress for a moment to say how much I respect the TIMES. I can remember as a young man how it was my ambition to be even a lowly copy boy on your paper, until circumstances over which I had little control led me to run for Congress. And now, in answer to your question, I shall not, of course, try to speak for Mr. Rockefeller but I can only repeat again what I have said before—that Mr. Rockefeller has a great role to play in our party and in the future history of our country. (Over my dead body.)

BROOKS: Now one quick question from Mrs. Craig.

MRS. CRAIG: Are you really planning to put more humor into campaigning? There was a recent report that you are looking for a ghost-writer who can make you sound funny.

NIXON: I think my words tonight speak for themselves.



RWDSU - Backed Cultural Center In Israel Now In Operation



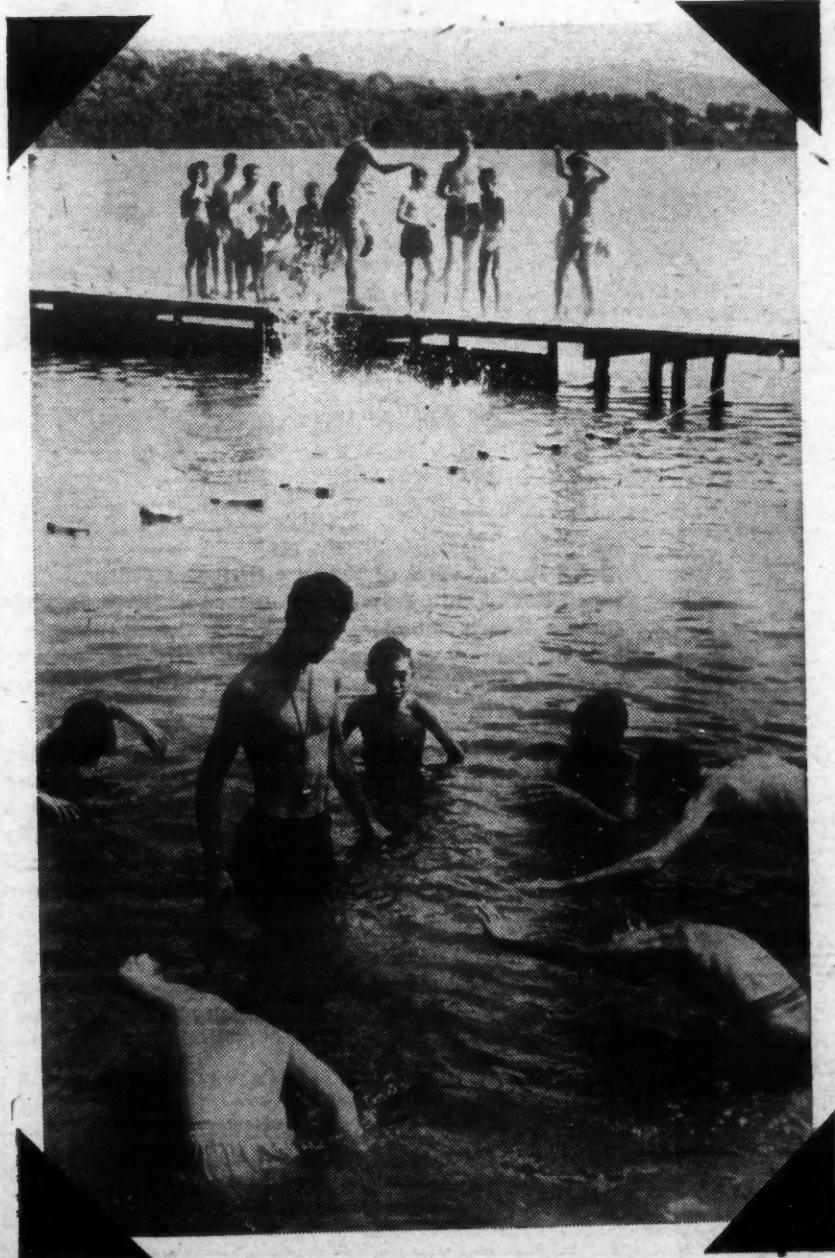
THE first pictures of the new Histadrut Cultural Center in Ramat Gan, Israel, have arrived in the U. S. They show a beautiful building which has already become a hub of community educational and recreation activity in Ramat Gan, an industrial suburb of the nation's largest city, Tel Aviv.

RWDSU members have a special reason for feeling interest and pride in these pictures, for this is the center whose construction was made possible by contributions of members to the RWDSU-Histadrut Campaign. Nearly \$50,000 has already been turned over to Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, to help pay for this magnificent building.

The Ramat Gan Cultural Center has facilities for union meetings, classes and social activities. It is completely air-conditioned, a real necessity in Israel's semi-tropical summer climate.



PREPARING FOR CAMP



Your kid is off to camp this summer? Wonderful. But is he going to get the most out of it?

That may be up to you.

Remember—when a child goes away to camp it's a big change for him. He's leaving the security of the family for a new world. He may miss his friends, his school, his home, even his dog.

You'll miss him too. What parent won't? But stop and think: are you going to be a "homesick parent?"

John Ledlie, Y.M.C.A. national camping director, says: "Homesick parents" can often produce a bad case of homesickness in their children. Reminding youngsters of what they have left behind—and how much they're being missed—is one of the best ways of insuring an unhappy summer for them.

Watch those letters. Especially the ones that say "Mother and Dad miss you very much, and Buster barks for you every day. We can't wait until you get home."

The Y.M.C.A. expert offers a few more suggestions for parents:

Biggest problem for counselors is the overprotective parent. The counselor knows when Junior should wear his rubbers, what kind of activities he will enjoy, what kind of food he should eat.

Said one mother: "I can't help but worry about my son. I don't want him to have to do things he doesn't like."

This is the wrong attitude. One of the greatest benefits a child can derive from a summer camp is learning to adjust to the group—to get along with others of his age. Let him find his own way. It's a step toward maturity.

For the child's sake—cooperate with the camp. Camps list the things a youngster will need. Don't sneak in candy, cookies, and comic books. Camps provide a balanced diet with the right amount of sweets. Comic books can be a "crutch"—and keep youngsters from the full benefits of camping.

Don't forget that pre-camp physical checkup by your family doctor. The camp will want to know of any special requirements or precautions needed.

What about that crucial first day, when the parents leave the child at the camp? Is there anything you can do to make the break easier?

There certainly is, the Y.M.C.A.'s camping director says. For one thing, don't stay too long—only enough to get the camper settled. It is best to leave at the beginning of some activity, such as dinner or swimming. No tearful farewells, please. They're depressing.

Don't fuss over details—the child's bunk, his clothes, his cleanliness habits, and so on. Especially, don't do it in front of his fellow-campers! It can be embarrassing to a child.

On the other hand, it will help if you show interest in his new friends. It may kindle his interest—and leave a friendly atmosphere behind.

Before you go, talk with his counselor. Be frank, but not demanding. Let him know he has your confidence. He's taking over an important job, and the better you understand each other the happier everyone will be.

And—finally—make that goodbye a cheerful one. From then on—leave Junior on his own!

MENTAL HEALTH



A Doctor Weighs Factors and Conditions That Affect Our Mental Well-Being

By DR. GEORGE SHUCKER

Mental illness today is the nation's number one health problem. More than 700,000 patients are crowded into the country's too few mental hospitals, and about 2,500,000 Americans were treated for some emotional disorder last year. Present hospital admission rates indicate that one out of every ten persons will spend some part of his life in a mental institution. The cost of mental illness is staggering—over a billion dollars annually. Of particular interest to union members is the fact that between 50 and 80 per cent of all lost work-time results from emotional disturbances.

Like all other sicknesses, the best treatment for mental illness is prevention rather than trying to cure it once it has appeared.

When confronted by an actual problem, we are able to take action. It is relatively easy to think of things to be done. It is much more difficult, on the other hand, to know how, through individual and community action, to promote those conditions that encourage and protect good mental health and prevent mental illness.

Traits that Mark the Mentally Healthy

Who is the mentally healthy person? Because people are not alike, the answer must be generalized. There is no ideal mentally healthy person, yet there are millions of mentally healthy people. No one possesses all the desirable traits of mental health all the time. However, if he did, he might look something like this:

1. He can balance his desires and ambitions with his abilities and limitations, understands his interests, dislikes, fears and actions.
2. He gets along with others, but can spend time alone without getting overly restless. He can adjust to his work and fellow-workers even though at times he may be dissatisfied with the way things go.
3. He has self-respect. He recognizes and accepts personal mistakes in judgment and action. He accepts family and social obligations but doesn't feel overly responsible for the free acts of other adults. While he learns from the past, he doesn't torture himself with morbid concentration on yesterday's mistakes and failures.
4. He is interested in his community and the larger world of daily events.
5. He sets and pursues reasonable goals. He can plan ahead. He accepts and respects others.
6. He handles his personal and family problems reasonably well, though solutions aren't always to his liking. He knows that airing his gripes, talking them over with close friends and a sense of humor will help to solve problems.
7. He controls his feelings, although he knows anger and sorrow are human reactions. He doesn't welcome conflict, but doesn't hesitate to face up to difficulties.
8. He can take life's disappointments; he welcomes its joys and daily

Dr. Shucker is Associate Director of the Sidney Hillman Medical Center of Philadelphia. This article, the second of two on this subject by Dr. Shucker, was prepared for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' publication, "The Advance."

pleasures; he looks to the present and future with reasonable confidence.

Environment Factors Important

What factors and conditions make possible such a portrait? No one has all the answers. However, there are some things that are known to be important for mental health.

These are the following:

1. Reasonably good physical health.
2. Stable family life, where the child is wanted, accepted and loved.
3. Sufficient income to permit an acceptable standard of living.
4. Adequate housing in a decent neighborhood.
5. A good school system that gives personalized attention and maintains close contact with parents.
6. Community maintenance of a network of tax-supported and voluntary health, welfare and recreational services.
7. The availability of job opportunities and work that gives personal satisfaction.
8. The opportunity for rest, relaxation and recreation.
9. The absence of racial, religious and nationality prejudice and discrimination.
10. The opportunity to share in the larger life of the neighborhood and community.
11. The opportunity to keep informed through the objective reporting of news.

There are others, but this list indicates that mental health does not exist in a vacuum.

Organized labor has made a definite contribution to the mental health of its members.

First of all, every American trade union is dedicated to the belief that the worker, with his emotional and physical needs, is more than an economic unit of production. He must take precedence over machines and business systems. His welfare must be the first consideration.

Organized labor has produced a more equal balance between the worker and his job. It has given him a voice in the conditions of his labor; it has given him grievance machinery to settle disputes and reconcile different points of view.

Family life has been strengthened through vacations, paid holidays, the shorter week; security added through higher wages and pension programs; the cost of illness lightened through hospitalization and medical plans. Who can dispute the effect of these things on mental health of union members?

A second contribution by labor is to help achieve full and satisfying lives by working toward the establishment of decent minimal living standards for all people.

Thirdly, labor is continuing to press for public housing, slum clearance, civil rights, better schools and other improvements that attack the stress and strain. The emphasis must be on prevention as well as cure.

Out, Damned Spot!

By JANE GOODSSELL

Just as it takes a green thumb to raise gardenias, it must take something special to remove spots successfully. Whatever it is, I haven't got it.

By "spots" I don't mean spots before the eyes or a rash on the chest. I mean that thing you find on your best dress on the day of the party.



The spots I find on my clothes are usually about the size of a dime. They are too large to pretend that nobody will notice them, but too small to feel quite right about sending the entire dress to the cleaner.

So the obvious course is to attempt to remove the spot myself.

Somewhere around the house, I remember, I have one of those charts that tell you how to treat spots. Depending upon the ingredients of the spot, the chart tells how to eliminate it.

The first difficulty is figuring out what caused the spot. I never notice my spots until it is too late to trace them back to their source. I rarely have the faintest idea whether they consist of mayonnaise, orange juice or diaper ointment.

Peering at the spot gives me no clue. Neither does smelling it. Perhaps Sherlock Holmes or a police laboratory could identify it for me, but that doesn't help much either.

So I give up the idea of using the chart. Even if I knew what the spot was, I probably couldn't find the chart. And if I could, the spot would surely turn out to be one that should be treated with chloride of lime, sugar of lead or beef gall. It certainly wouldn't be a simple soap-suds-and-cold-water case.

The next problem is to decide whether to try water first or cleaning fluid because it smells awful and therefore seems more likely to do some good.



In our house, there is no special place we keep the cleaning fluid. Since the label warns that it is inflammable, we are constantly finding new and safer places to keep it.

Sometimes I find it, and sometimes I have to go to the store for a new bottle. Reading the directions carefully, I take a clean cloth and apply it with the prescribed circular motion.

The spot, after being saturated with cleaning fluid, is no longer visible. I think, hopefully, that maybe I have actually removed it.

I tiptoe from the room, promising myself not to look for five minutes. After three minutes of unbearable suspense, I can wait no longer. I peek.

Is the spot still there? Well, yes and no. Something is there, but it's different and bigger than the original spot. It's more like a smudge with a ring around it.

By this time, being desperate, I decide to try anything. First water, then soap and water, and then practically anything from dry oatmeal to lemon juice.



My last move is to phone the cleaner. The spot is now large enough so that I can send the dress with a clear conscience.

—Record drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Buying Tips on Used Cars, Refrigerators, Washers, Automatic Dryers

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

There are some excellent buying opportunities for moderate-income families this June. Used-car prices have taken a sharp drop. Appliance manufacturers and retailers are cutting prices of refrigerators, washers, ranges, other appliances, and also offering more of the low-cost stripped models. Some of these appliances are being offered this June at the lowest prices since World War II.

Women's dresses and other summer clothing items also are sale-priced this month. Even prices of shoes are edging downward, although the annual July shoe sales will offer still better values.

This is not to say that the cost-of living itself is going down. Food prices are moving up this summer. Costs of medical care have risen 4 percent in the past 12 months and are still edging up. But in appliances and clothing, there are genuine bargains this spring. Here are tips on current buying opportunities:

USED CARS: Success of the compact cars has forced a real price drop on used models. Apparently many families who ordinarily would buy a used car instead are buying the new compacts. Prices of used cars which went up 12 percent from '58 to '59, so far this year have come back down 8 percent, sharpest decline in used-car prices in several years.

Dealer quotations for new cars also have dropped unusually sharply this spring as the result of heavy inventories and factory inducements to dealers to push out cars.

Here's a seven point basic guide to buying a used car:

- 1—It's generally more economical to buy a smaller late-model car than an older model of a big, expensive car. The older car usually will need repairs sooner, and costlier repairs at that.
- 2—Don't concentrate just on the price of the car. It's as important if not more, to consider the condition.
- 3—Low mileage is not always an assurance of good condition. The car "owned by a little old lady who drove it only on Sundays to church" may be in worse condition, with a heavier accumulation of carbon, than a car driven more frequently on long, fast highway trips.
- 4—Most frequent mistake of used-car buyers is to buy without a test ride. Beware the dealer who won't let you try out the car.
- 5—Make sure the dealer is reliable. Are his prices clearly shown? Does he have the models he advertises? Does he have his own service department to back up his claims of reconditioning?
- 6—Shop at least several dealers to get an idea of comparative values.
- 7—Read the guaranty with care. One district attorney reports that some warranties are worded so that repairs really were not guaranteed on all parts of the car.

REFRIGERATORS: Not only has competition forced price cutting on many household appliances, but manufacturers are producing more of the lower-price standard models without deluxe features. These generally provide best value. They give you the basic appliance without the gadgets. In fact, extra gadgets on appliances often mean more frequent and costlier repair bills.

Among appliances currently being offered at reduced prices are washing machines and dryers; refrigerators; freezers; television sets (closeouts of this year's models); vacuum cleaners, and sewing machines.

In refrigerators, the increasingly popular type is the self-defrosting refrigerator-freezer combination with a true freezer compartment (zero degrees). Currently these are available under \$300 in 13-14 cubic-foot sizes.

In comparing values, compare not only the overall capacity, but that of the freezer section. This is costlier space than the refrigerator section. For example, you may find two models of approximately the same price and cubic capacity. But one may provide 100 pounds of freezer space, the other only 80.

The so-called "true freezer" or two-temperature refrigerator is able to hold frozen foods longer than the older style in which the freezer temperature is generally about 12-15 degrees minimum.

If semi-automatic defrosting and less freezer space will satisfy your needs, such models currently are available for under \$250 in the 13½-cubic foot size. With semi-automatic defrosting, you push a button to defrost and thus at least escape the old chipping and scraping chore.

But automatic defrosting doesn't eliminate the need to clean the refrigerator itself. Housewives have been known to call service-men to complain about odors from the refrigerators. They then find themselves paying for a service call to be told the interior needs washing. This chore usually was accomplished weekly when the refrigerator was defrosted. A refrigerator needs to be cleaned weekly. People tend to cheat when they have automatic-defrost models.

Servicemen also report that about 80 percent of their calls on a hot, humid day will be housewives reporting smoke coming out of the refrigerator. This is really vapor due to the humid weather.

But at this time of year your refrigerator is under a genuine strain. Everybody heads for it, the door is opening and closing and the compressor is pumping constantly. Collect everything to put away at one time to avoid unnecessary door openings.

WASHERS AND DRYERS: The other big bargain this month is automatic washers and dryers. Nine and even ten-pound automatic washers are available for around \$180 in standard models. Even the standard models generally now have some selective controls to vary the speed and temperature for delicate fabrics, synthetics, wash-and-wear garments, etc. The deluxe models for about \$30-\$60 more sometimes have push-button dashboards instead of dials to select automatically different times, temperatures and speeds. The deluxe models also generally have a water saver to adjust the water level for different size loads, a sometimes useful but not vital feature, and automatic dispensers for bleaches, softeners, etc., a little more useful.

Dryers are really reasonable. The simplex standard electric models without pushbutton dashboards are available for as little as \$115-\$125.

rwdsu RECORD

lighter side of the record

Hillybilly Still

The wild-eyed hillybilly pulled out a pistol, pointed at the tenderfoot tourist and bellowed, "Take a swig outen my jug!" The hillybilly thrust a jug of white lightning sorn squeeze into the terrified tourist's arms.

The tenderfoot choked down a drink, then gasped out: "Wow! What awful stuff that is!"

"Yeh, ain't it," agreed the hillybilly. "Now you hold the gun on me."

One Exception

No man leaves before his time. Unless, of course, the boss leaves early.

Sure Should

"To cure a cold, eat large quantities of onions," advises a health cultist. Following this advice would at least decrease the extent to which the contagion would be spread.

Gift Suggestion

In a society in which installment debt has become a way of living, the mortgage-loan firm of J. Maxwell Pringle & Co., Inc., suggests as a gift for the man who has everything a calendar to remind him when his various payments are due.

Starter

A certain grandson of Queen Victoria, when a freshman at Oxford, had spent all of his allowance and, what is worse, gone 10 pounds in debt. He appealed to his royal grandmother, asking her for an advance on future remittances. He didn't get it. Instead, he received a lengthy letter from that austere lady containing some reproof and much, much advice.

In due course, the young man replied to this. He had, he said, decided to heed everything his grandmother had to say about conservation and thrift and had, in fact, already begun by selling the original of her letter to a collector for 25 pounds.

Economy

The secret of economy is to live the first few days after pay day as you lived the last few days before.

Quiet Talker

An American was seated opposite a nice old lady in the compartment of an English railway car. For several minutes he chewed his gum in silence. Then the old lady leaned forward. "It's nice of you to try to make conversation," she said, "but I must tell you that I'm terribly deaf."

—Gladys Felice

Having a Change

A man was running along Hollywood Boulevard shouting at the top of his voice: "No! No! Certainly not!"

A policeman stopped him and asked what was wrong. "It's all right, officer," was the reply. "I'm a 'yes' man on a holiday."

Army Salad

The recruit sitting in the Army mess hall discovered a worm in his salad. He set up such a howl about it that the Officer of the Day walked over to investigate.

As the OD approached, the indignant recruit leaped to his feet and blurted out, "Worm! There's a lieutenant in my salad!"

Dumb Animal

The tourist was amazed. There at the poker table in the Las Vegas gambling casino was a big collie dog. The dog seemed to be getting along just fine.

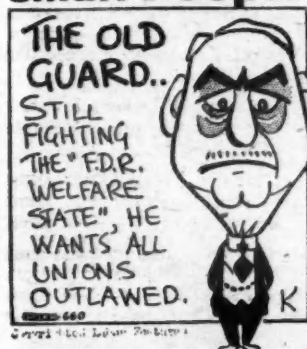
The tourist turned to another spectator of the game and remarked: "That's the most amazing sight I've ever seen. I didn't know there were such intelligent dogs in the world."

"Aw, he ain't so smart," replied the other man, "every time he gets a good hand he wags his tail."



"Frobish . . . I don't think I like what you're thinking!"

Small People

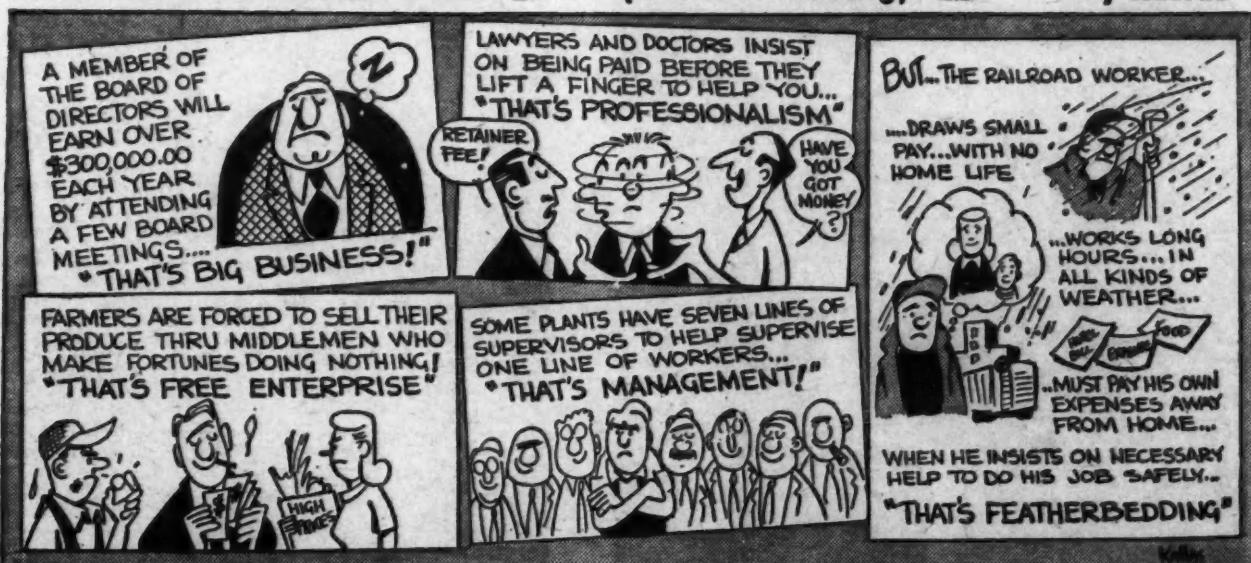


Stage and screen veteran Joan Caulfield still turns a very pretty ankle.

Double Standards

(Featherbedding)

(by Kallas)





ARRIVING at Lima, Peru for April 25-29 conference of the International Union of Food, Drink and Tobacco Workers are, from left, Harold Schneider, secretary-treasurer of the Grain Millers union; Daniel Conway, president of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers; Harry Poole, executive vice-president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Mrs. Poole; Juul Poulsen, general secretary of the IUFDTW; Mrs. Max Greenberg; Seymour Brandwein of the AFL-CIO Research Department, and RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg.

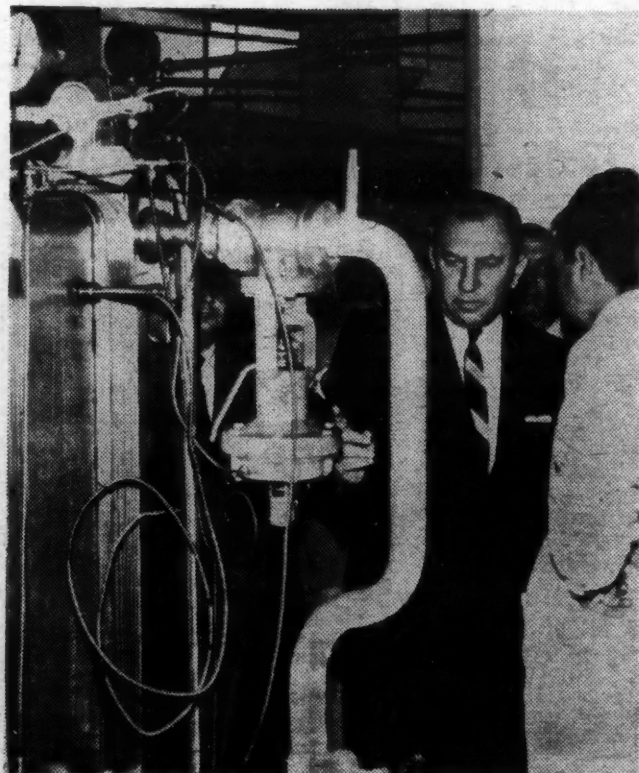
Labor Mission To South America

An AFL-CIO delegation to the Inter-American conference of the Int'l Food, Drink and Tobacco Workers won a warm and friendly reception from trade unionists in Lima, Peru, and in half a dozen other South American cities that they visited during their three-week mission.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, who served as spokesman for the U.S. delegation at the Lima plenary session, reported widespread eagerness among Latin-American trade unionists to establish closer ties with their U.S. counterparts. "Everywhere we went," Greenberg said, "we found a hunger for technical information on American trade union methods and a great desire to build labor organizations modeled on ours. We found, too, the warmest and most friendly people imaginable." More details on the trip appear on Page 3.



Workshop session at Lima labor conference brings U.S. delegates Max Greenberg and Seymour Brandwein together with South American unionists for exchange of information.



Visiting dairy in Rio de Janeiro, Pres. Greenberg inspects pasteurizing equipment.



At Rio dairy, Pres. Greenberg is shown up-to-date bottling equipment. U.S. unionists visited many plants and shops in industries covered by their unions.